that is the position and the delay, has become so scandalous that the Government and the High Court thought it was time to cry halt to these things. I must pay a tribute to his Lordship the Chief Justice that he has been able to resist these vested interests for delay. He began with being unpopular, he began with being abused but at present there is no member of the bar who would not pay a tribute to the capacity and the courage with which he has resisted these applications for adjournments.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 15,36,436—under Demand VII—Administration of Justice was put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

Mr. H. C. Papworth (*Pro-Vice-Chancellor*): I move for a grant of Rs. 13,50,000 under Demand XVII—Education—Government grant to the Travancore University.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: I am not usually in the habit of opposing a Demand for grants, made by Government, but I am sorry that I have to oppose this Demand. One of the reasons which induces me to oppose the Demand for grant is that the replies given to our questions for information regarding the University are far from being satisfactory. Almost all of them are stereotyped and the answer is given that the University is an independent incorporated body and that the members of this House have no right to interfere with the internal management of the affairs of that body.

President: It is pointed out by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor that not one of the questions was sent to the University. They were all answered straight away in the Secretariat with the materials available there. So I have no objection to a vote of censure being passed, but it must be passed not on the University because none of the questions went to the University. I will make the position clearer. Who ever else you can blame, you can't blame the University because none of the questions of the honourable member was sent to the University and their opinion asked for. Government took the responsibility of saying that they do not propose to answer. So the censure should be on the General Administration grant and I am perfectly willing to allow the honourable member to censure the Government in the matter.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: If questions are not sent to the University, I do not know why we should be allowed to put them.

President: As the head of the Government, I am responsible for the answer, and as head of the Government again, I am liable to be censured.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: But I submitted.

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President : I may say this here. The University is an independent body. I have taken the same line with regard to municipalities and other bodies. Decentralisation is essential. Government cannot possibly run the University, and therefore a separate Act was passed. There are elected members of the University Senate, there is a syndicate, there are Boards of Study, there is the Academic Council and lastly there are the faculties. All these are entitled to put the same questions which the honourable member has put-and such questions have been put and have been answered-whether satisfactorily or not it is not for me in this capacity to say. But so long as you have entrusted the University, or for that matter, the municipality, or any other body with certain statutory functions, they should be allowed the liberty to perform those functions well or ill. If this House is of the impression that the University has failed in its trust, honourable members may resist the grant and may throw out the grant. But so far as the inner details are concerned, this Government have taken the view-it may be wrong-that if you have constituted a statutrory body, you must not look into the day-to-day working of that body. I will give an instance. I know, as a matter of fact, that in certain municipalities wrong appointments are being made I know that in certain other municipalities, misappropriations are being either condoned or winked at or ignored completely. It is quite easy for Government to go on sending questions from time to time to the municipalities. 'Why did you make this appointment' ? 'Why have you not prosecuted this man or that ? Government have, on the other hand, proceeded to some extent. There is the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. If he reports that there is a serious case of misappropriation, then Government start prosecution. In serious matters Government proceed. Similar principles apply to the University.

Mr. K. C. Chandy : I do not want that the internal affairs of the University should be dictated by this House. Let it carry on its affairs in its own way. But, carrying on the internal affairs of a statutory body is one thing, and supplying us with the information we ask for is is quite another thing.

President : As I said, the honourable member is quite entitled to say, Government's attitude in regard to this is wrong. They have not sent a single question to the University. All the answers have been answered straight away as soon as the questions were received by the President. The President has ordered that these will not go to the University. Therefore Mr. Papworth does not even know what questions were put by the honourable member.

Mr. K. C. Chandy : But, Sir, without getting the informations wanted by our questions, is it possible to discuss this

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Demand? That is why I protest against such attitude. Government's position is not right. The University is a Government Department. And, again the officers of the University are, primarily, the officers of Government. They are governed by Travancore Service Regulations.

President: They are merely Government servants to the extent that they are paid by Government and are governed by the Travancore Service Regulations in regard to pay, leave and so forth. But the discipline and the day-to day conduct are under the supervision and scrutiny of the University. Those officers are lent to the University.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: If that is the position assumed, the Demand should have been made non-votable. Without furnishing answers to our question, there is no rhyme in the Pro-Vice-Chancellor coming to this House to ask for a grant.

The second reason why I oppose this demand is, that after all, in the University, things are not going in the proper way. The appointments are based more on communal or personal considerations than upon anything else. I will quote before this House a striking and definite instance of such a policy. There was an advertisement for the post of a Malayalam Lecturer in the Training College. The qualifications prescribed were Malayalam Honours with class, or an M. A. and L. T. with a first or a second class. It was also pointed out that preferance would be given to applicants with teaching experience. Now there were five applicants for this post. One was a Syrian Catholic, another was an L. M. S. Christian, the third was a Muslim, the fourth, an Ezhava and the fifth, a Nair. The qualifications of these candidates may be mentioned in this connection. The Syrian Catholic was an M. A, in Malayalam, and had a second class in the L. T. degree examination and had 15 years' teaching experience, of which nine years was in a Training School. The Muslim candidate had an honours degree (second class) in Malayalam, and a second class in L. T. and three or four years' teaching experience. The L. M. S. Christian was a triple M. A. in Malayalam, Tamil and English, with a second class in L. T. and six years' teaching experience. The Ezhava candidate a lady, was a Malayalam M. A., L. T. with honours and had six years' teaching experience. The fifth candidate, a Nair, had an honours degree with no class, an L. T. degree also with no class, and only a few months' teaching experience. The appointment ultimately went to him, to the candidate of the most favoured community. This was also the case when two Malayalam lecturers were appointed in other Colleges of the University. Though there were applicants from other communities, all those applications were thrown overboard and the appointments were given to the ap-

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President: Who dealt with those applications Mr. Papworth?

Mr. H. C. Papworth: I was going to explain that in regard to the very posts of lecturers, we invited applications by advertisement.

President: You may speak afterwards. But who made the selections?

Mr. H. C. Papworth: The Selection Committee, Sir, rather two Selection Committees, one, professional of which I was not a member and the second, the Interview Committee in which I am a member.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: I do not charge the Vice-Chancellor or the Pro-Vice-Chancellor for any of these appointments. In fact, they are.....

Mr. H. C. Papworth: I am prepared to take the full responsibility.

President: Order, order. As a matter of fact, that is my recollection too that this was the choice of the Selection Committee. But the Pro-Vice-Chancellor who cannot be accused of any particular bias against Syrian Catholics, has taken the responsibility on himself.

Mr. H. C. Papworth: I was Chairman of the final Interview Committee which made the selection.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: The Selection Committee under which the Pro-Vice-Chancellor wants to take shelter is only a camouflage.

President: On the other hand he is taking the responsibility on himself.

Mr. H. C. Papworth: I am prepared to take the full responsibility as far as this afternoon is.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: Another matter is the injustice perpetrated by the University in the revision of salaries. All the grades have not benefited uniformly. In the grades of the lecturers of the Women's College, a new grade has been created. When lecturers teaching in the Intermediate classes of the other University colleges are given Rs. 125-175, those in the Women's College are given only a lower grade of salary.

Mr. H. C. Papworth: That is not so. There are no lecturers for the Intermediate classes of the University Colleges; they teach all classes.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: I beg your pardon, Sir.

Mr. H. C. Papworth: I said in the Women's College people teach only in the Intermediate Classes, but in the University College, there are no teachers who teach exclusively in the intermediate classes.

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Mr. K. C. Chandy: Another point is, the recent revision of Salaries in the University has not been made to apply equally to all the Departments of the University. I do not want to mention the particular departments which did not get the benefit of the recent revision. Then there is extravagant expenditure in the University. I will just quote one instance. The salary of the Registrar was revised ten or twelve times by the University on one side, by the Government on the other, and then there is also the general revision ; so much so, while the Registrar was getting only Rs. 200 or 300 five years back, he is now getting about 3½ times. That is an instance of extravagant expenditure which it is not proper to incur. On these grounds, I oppose the Demand for grant.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: I support the demand. And it is very satisfactory to note that the University is bestowing sufficient consideration on all matters pertaining to its sphere. I would bring to the notice of the University only one fact. The students who appear for the B. A. degree examination in our University and pass in one subject sometimes go to other Universities for taking technical courses like the B. Com. Medicine etc., and then they have to take a migration certificate. After studying there, they come back to sit for the other parts of B. A. Examination and then they are not allowed to do so. That is a very serious disadvantage to them. When they go to other places for studying technical courses, before completely passing their B. A. they are not leaving Travancore once, for all ; they do not lose the rights which they are entitled to here, they go only for a temporary period. Such students, I pray, should be given the right to appear for the rest of the subjects in the usual course here.

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker: In supporting the demand, I wish to point out that better encouragement should be given to Sanskrit. My suggettion is that the sanskrit college should be raised to the first grade by introducing the B. O. L. and M. O. L. and Sahityavisarad examinations.

President: Does the honourable member really think that there is a demand for a Sanskrit College? There is no use of giving unnecessary hopes to the pupil in this matter. The honourable members can easily accuse me of being unsympathetic as regards the study of Sanskrit and all the rest of it, but all that is in vain. Supposing you start a first grade college for that purpose and then award degrees, what happens to these young people? You have to consider the number of people who have come out of the college in terms of vacancies or likely vacancies arising in this

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[President.]

university. Further, this university is only in its infant stage when compared to the others. The training that is acquired here has to be got approved by others as well. Each university has a problem of its own. That is why I feel worried when such demands come up. The same is the case with Tamil and Malayalam. In the coming days, unless you can say that there is a career open to these people, there is no use developing that side of activity. For, it will be leading us nowhere. We have therefore to consider the question from that standpoint.

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker: One could study that language for cultural development.

President: What is the number of people here who are prepard to study for the sake of mere culture? How many are willing to repose themselves on that? There is not much of substance in that.

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker: From what I learn, there are people who come here to learn the languages and taking degrees. The second suggestion is that the students who were admitted in research studies leave the college during the middle of their studies to accept employment elsewhere. I do not know whether I am correct. But if that is a fact, it must be discouraged.

President: Originally, it was so. There is great improvement in that. The first batch of students being war time got appointments elsewhere because of their science subjects. Many people got a salary of Rs. 300 or 400 to start with elsewhere. People who went without the permission of Government have got jobs in Simla and Delhi and all of them may be returning back very soon. They will realise their folly for having left without permission. Men who had scientific qualifications were very highly paid, something like Rs. 750. In fact, there was one gentleman who got Rs. 400 in an Indian State got straightway Rs. 2,000 because of such qualifications.

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker: Sir, I wish to point out one more and that relates to the publication of old manuscripts; Formerly, there were two sections, both Malayalam and Sanskrit, They have been amalgamated. The Pandits of those branches are being poorly paid. Since they are doing research work, they have to be paid properly so that books could be promptly collected and printed.

Mr. K, S. Joseph: Sir, I oppose the demand in order to criticise certain policies adopted by the University. I am glad that at last I have one more friend in this House to oppose a demand, incidently. My friend, Mr. Chandy, pointed out that there was something strange estrangement in the appointment of a professor

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for Malayalam. Yesterday, I got an answer with regard to the appointment of another professor for Biology. To my question as to who was responsible for the selection, an answer was given in which it was stated that a body outside the University made the selection. When I asked, if it was a statutory body, I was told no. That seems to be a very wrong policy for the University. To ask an outside body who cannot explain to us how and why they make certain selections, appears to me to be whimsical.

President: Generally, I am speaking subject to correction, the practice in the Universities all the world over is that the University authorities themselves do not participate in the selection of certain posts, especially professors. They generally ask members of other Universities to help in that selection and similarly members of this University are asked to make selections elsewhere.

Mr. H. C. Papworth: That is the usual procedure, Sir, in the case of higher appointments in the category of professors.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: Whatever that be, to me, that selection appears to be whimsical. As I pointed out yesterday when answering that question, though there were Doctors and Masters in that subject with 16, 17 and 20 years of experience in the teaching line and who are eminently suited to be selected for this specific appointment of professor ship, the selection was made of a gentleman who had just 4 years experience and who had only a research M. Sc. degree.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: May I know his name?

Mr. K. S. Joseph: Mr. Bhaskaran Nair is the name. I would even go to the extent of saying that I wonder if a research M. Sc. graduate is properly qualified to handle the Honors or even for that matter B. Sc. for the subject in that particular department. As I remarked in the beginning, that seems to be slightly whimsical.

Turning my attention to another point which is a serious one, I understand that this university presented for examination some students to a body made up of the most eminent men, in a particular subject, for Doctorate. That eminent body made certain remarks. They themselves were quite sure of the proficiency of the students. The students were not found to be quite up to the mark. Inspite of that they recommended the Doctorate degree for a gentleman. For what reason, and how they were competent for any reason, I do not know, our Syndicate seems to have turned down the proposal of that examining body. I do not know how they arrogated to themselves that power of going over the head of the body of examiners who, so far as I have understood, are some of the most eminent men in India in the subjects concerned.

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Mr. H. C. Papworth May I ask, what is the evidence for such a statement? Wherefrom did the honourable member get this story.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I got this information from certain nswers given in the University Senate.

Mr. H. C. Papworth: Sir, the reports of the examining body are kept confidential and have never; as far as I know, left my office. The honourable member's information is not correct.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I am sorry then. Speaking subject to correction, my information is this. If the honourable member Mr. Papworth thinks that I am wrong, he can certainly correct me. I am even told that some of the examiners of that body returned the honorarium received by them from here,

Mr. H. C. Papworth: Absolutely worng information.

K S. Joseph: As I said I speak subject to correction, I do not know how far my information is correct.

President: I know that there has been a certain amount of propaganda on this matter and I know the origin of that as well. But it was stated that such an eminent body having got so thoroughly disgusted with the step, returned the money and all the rest of it. We know nothing in the matter. How the story got abroad we did not know.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: On a point of information, Sir. Did any of them send any donation here?

Mr. H. C. Papworth: No, Sir.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: It seems to me that.

Mr. H. C. Papworth: Sir, I may say that it was all based on idle gossip. When this matter was raised in the Senate I asked for a report to be given.

President: I should like to know whether there was any newspaper report and if it was accepted?

Mr. K. S. Joseph: If it was true, it is a very serious matter

President: I will say this much. Mr. Mathew was a member of the Senate. He said with great conviction that he heard someone putting foreward a theory that somebody considered it as a very serious matter. The scandal was that so eminent a body was appointed to select a professor and that such a body's recommendation was turned down. On hearing that, the members got so indignant they even returned the remuneration they received and so on and so forth. Thereupon, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor asked him to find out whether there was any newspaper report or any other report about this matter, because he heard of no donation having been given, nor was there any return of the remuneration. Thus the information was found to be false.

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Mr. K. S. Joseph: I shall be happy to know that it was false. But I think there is an element of truth in it.

Mr. H. C. Papworth: Sir, I deny that at once. No member of that body ever returned his remuneration. Nobody has given a donation. The examiners have been paid and their receipts are filed in my office. I cannot say any more emphatically than that in this matter.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I accept that statement. Sir, may I know from the honourable member if a degree was recommended for the student concerned,

Mr. H. C. Papworth: Sir, I am not prepared to divulge a recommendation which is confidential. Tradition is, it is wrong to ask such things in a University.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: That answer seems to be not to the point. When a student is presented it is only for a degree and it appears he was recommended for a degree, Everybody knows about the representation of students.

President: No student knows the result that he is chosen or is not chosen.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I take it for granted that, generally, recommendations of the examining body are accepted by the body that presents the students, I do not know of any instance where a body of examiners recommended a thing and some other body turned it down. These two events go together and it is why it is strange to get such an answer If a body of examiners recommended a degree and another body has turned it down and that is the order of the day, I am wrong. Generally such a recommendation is accepte l by a body—I think I am right.

Another point to which I wish to draw the attention of Government is about the accommodation of students. This year the University were considerate. But the University College tried their best not to be of any help. In the matter of admissions to the college, students of this country had to run about from place to place not only in Travancore but all over South India. I am sure that for the next 4 or 5 years, till depression sets in after the war, you will get an increasing number of students for admission to the university. So, if this question is not tackled now and straightaway, I am afraid the delay will lead to hardship for the students of this country. This year the Pro-Vice-Chancellor was good enough to sanction 40 to 60 seats more in the B Sc. course and therefore our students escaped the ordeal of running from place to place for admission.

President: The same thing happens elsewhere. The honourable members will readily realise that for some reason or other, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, numbers

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trying to get admission into colleges have increased. If the honourable member says that people from here went elsewhere, people from South India and the rest of India too came here. Somehow during the last two years, this problem has been greatly on the increase.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: That is why I suggested the number is bound to increase and we should provide straightway for that. We have our own university and we have to provide accommodation for our students. Whenever a student has to go outside to join a college in South India, he requires an emigration certificate and if that could not be secured in time, he may have to lose the year. There are very serious difficulties. I know of students who have not been able to join the College because of these difficulties. Therefore, I would recommend to the University that by the beginning of the next academic year accommodation is provided in the Science section of the college particularly to as many more pupils as possible.

I do not know how much use is made of the Statistics department of the University for meeting the needs of the State. I think that the Statistics department could be much better used next year particularly. Statistics with regard to industry and things like that could be very conveniently undertaken by the Statistics department.

Lastly, let me touch upon Research. The Research department has been in existence for the last 5 or 6 years. They claim to have done something. But so far as the common man is concerned, their researches have not helped much. The disease of the cocoanut palm, of paddy and other crops have not at all been eradicated nor have they been able to do much, so far as I am aware. I wish the Research department could do much more useful work and make its place useful to the public. I would even go to the extent of suggesting a committee to go into the work of the Research department and see how it can be improved. For the reasons stated above, I oppose the demand.

Mr. G. Madhavan: Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the Government certain facts when I speak on the University demand. I want to speak on the question of giving equal opportunities to all the communities. When equal opportunities are given we can see that unrepresented communities can take the opportunity and set an example. Take for example the appointment of Mr. Paramu to the Treasury Bench. Ezhavas are ever in gratitude to the Government for such an appointment. I take it as an example for giving equal opportunities for the members of all communities. There should be certain reservation in the matter of technical

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Mr. A. N. Satyanesan. Sir,

President: Atleast four members are desirous of speaking on this demand and we have got only 20 minutes. So each honourable member will speak for 5 minuts.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: സർ, ദീർഘകാലമായി ഈ സംസ്ഥാനം പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ച ഒന്നാണ് ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ സംസ്കാരത്തെയും, വിജ്ഞാനത്തേയും സംരക്ഷിക്കത്തക്കനിലയിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന സ്വതന്ത്രമായ ഒരു നില ലഭിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതു്. അങ്ങയുടെ കാലത്തുതന്നെ അതു സാധിച്ചുകണ്ടതിൽ ഞാൻ അത്യന്തം സന്തോഷിക്കുന്നു. അതിന്റെ പുരോഗമനപരമായ നിലയ്ക്കു ഏറ്റവും അനുരൂപന്മാരായ ആളുകളെ കാലാകാലങ്ങളിൽ അതിനെ നയിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി അങ്ങു് തിരിഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രത്യക്ഷമാകുന്ന ദീർഘാവലോകന ബുദ്ധിയേയും വിവേചനാവൈഭവത്തേയും ഞാൻ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നു. ശൈശവനിലയിൽ നിന്നു് മുന്നോട്ടുപോകുന്ന സർവ്വകലാശാലാപ്രവർത്തനത്തിൽ ചില ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ ലഘുവായ ദോഷങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ തന്നെയും അതിന്റെ റിസർച്ചുവകുപ്പു് ചെയ്യുന്ന ആ സേവനം, ആ മഹത്തായ നേട്ടം മറ്റുള്ള സർവ്വകലാശാലകൾക്കും മാതൃകാപരമായിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാൻ എനിക്കു സന്തോഷമുണ്ടു്. എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. കെ. എസ്. ജോസഫ് പരാമർശിച്ച ഒരു കാര്യം ഞാൻ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട സമുദായത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ളതാകയാൽ തൽസംബന്ധമായി കൂടുതൽ അറിവു എനിക്കുണ്ടു്. നിരാശയ്ക്കു വിധേയനെന്നു പറയപ്പെടുന്ന മി. ജോസഫ് ബാല്യകാലം മുതൽ തന്നെ നിപുണനായ ഒരു റിസർച്ചു് വിദ്യാർത്ഥിയാണു്. ഈ കിംവദന്തി കേട്ടപ്പോൾ അതിന്റെ യഥാർത്ഥം മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചു. ചില സംഗതികളിൽ വിഷമമുണ്ടെങ്കിലും മി. ജോസഫ് ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു് മുഴുവനും അതിശോക്തിപരമായ പർവതീകരണമാണെന്നു ഖണ്ഡിതമായി പ്രസ്താവിക്കാൻ കഴിയും.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I should be very happy if it is so.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: സർ, ഇവിടെ മാത്രമല്ല, അഖിലേൻഡ്യാ ക്രൈസ്തവ ഫെഡറേഷൻ കമ്മറിയിലും അത്തരത്തിൽ ദുഷ്പ്രചരണം നടത്തിയതായി എനിക്കു അറിയാൻ ഇടയുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടാണു് അഖിലേൻഡ്യാ ക്രൈസ്തവ ഫെഡറേഷനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് സംശയാസ്പദമായ ഒരു ചോദ്യം ഞാൻ ഈ സഭയിൽ ചോദി

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[Mr. A. N. Satyanesan.]

ച്ചതു്. ഞാൻ ഇതിയും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് അസമത്വ സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെ നിയമനം സംബന്ധിച്ചും പ്രമോഷൻ സംബന്ധിച്ചും പൂർണ്ണസംതൃപ്തി ഉണ്ടെന്നു് അഭിമാനിക്കേണ്ടതില്ല. ഇതേ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് പല സന്ദർഭത്തിലും പരാതിയുള്ളതായി മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അസമത്വസമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു് ആവശ്യമായ കൂടിയാലോചനാ പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യം, യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ ഉദ്ദിക്കുത്തക്കവണ്ണം സർവ്വകലാശാലയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നും എനിക്കു് അഭ്യർത്ഥനയുണ്ടു്.

Mr. G. Revi Varma: I rise to a point of order whether these appointments will come within the purview of the discussion.

President: They are not out of order. But generally we do not discuss them. My ruling was that I deprecated this House going into details of the daily contact and administration of Statutory Bodies. I cannot rule it out of order under any provision of the Rules. It is only a suggestion that I gave as a matter of expediency.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: പൊതുമതലിൽ നിന്നും ഇതിലേക്കു വ്യയം ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഒരു നിർദ്ദേശം എന്ന നിലയിൽ ഞാൻ പരാമർശിച്ചു എന്നേയുള്ളു. ഇപ്പോൾ തന്നെ ധാരാളം സ്റ്റാഫുണ്ടായിരിക്കെ ഒരു അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് രജിസ്ട്രാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി രജിസ്ട്രാർ ഒരു ഉത്തരവാദപ്പെട്ട എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനാണു്. ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് മേധാവിയുടെ ചുമതല അദ്ദേഹത്തിനുണ്ടു്. ഒരാളെത്തന്നെ ദീർഘകാലം തുടർന്നു വച്ചേയ്ക്കാതെ ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് ഹെഡിനെ എന്നപോലെ രജിസ്ട്രാരേയും പരിഗണിച്ചു് ഓ വർഷത്തിൽ ഒരിക്കൽ മാറ്റി നിയമിക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽക്കൂടി ഗവർണ്മെൻറും യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയും ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: Sir, I have great pleasure...

President: I find that there is tremendous anxiety on the part of the honourable members with regard to the appointment of the Assistant Registrar. It started in the Syndicate and went up to the Assembly and there were some questions asked whether there was immediate urgency or any specific contingency for such an appointment. I have consulted the matter with the Pro-Vice Chancellor. He says that there is no such idea. So I do not think there need be any anxiety on the part of the honourable members with regard to that matter.

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Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: Sir, I have very great pleasure to support the Demand for the most privileged section of the public servants in the State. When compared to other public servants, who have spent larger number of years in study involving greater expenditure to become experts as in Medical service, who have to work without leave even comparatively, the University employees can be designated as the gentlemen of the Gilded Towers.

Sir, I am sorry to say that the University is taking a step-motherly attitude towards Malayalam and Sanskrit. Even though, students for M. A's are coached up and results shown, is these subjects, those who teach are still designated as Superintendents, instead of Professors. I do not see any reason to deny that privilege to them by our University which gives special consideration to Oriental languages. I have been moving heaven and earth for this for the past several years.

Mr. S. Narayana Iyer: It has been changed.

Mr. N. Naravana Kurup: The Budget does not say so.

President: The change was effected after the printing of the Budget. If the Hon. Member had seen the Press Notes, he would have found that we have changed the name into professors.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: I thank you, Sir, for the information. As that change has not been notified in the University Budget, I was not able to know the change and hence my criticism. Even then, Sir, the pay of those incumbants is shown as Rs. 200-250. Even the pay and scale of a first grade Lecturer is from 170 to 250 with an annual increment of Rs. 15. The first grade Lecturer gets the maximum by 5 years and can aspire to be a Professor, while the Malayalam professor gets his Rs. 250 within five years and stops there.

President: This pay also has been increased.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: I thank you for the information. Sir, our students are not able to secure seats in our Colleges and the parents are put to great loss and difficulties. As we have a College and University, our students are not given admission outside also. I was not able to secure seat for my nephew this year. I tried at various places, even at Chidambaram and was disappointed. Finally, he was forced to take History instead of Science so as not to lose one year. Even those who got admission here, are put to difficulties for want of residential quarters. Sir, this Government which spent lavishly in educational matters should be kind enough to increase the number of seats in Colleges, at least 100 for each groups and also put up more Hostels

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[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.]

for separate residence of ladies and gentlemen students. As rent can be levied to realise 12% interest even, the Government may be pleased to take the matter seriously to redress the grievances by the next College year.

President: It is conceded we are trying to do some thing.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: Sir, even though the University admits the best students only, the result is comparatively poor. I doubt that the authorities are not keen on the results as these are the privileged set of public servants. The Government shall issue strict directions to produce the best results.

Sir, two of my best friends, Honourable members of this House have been making heated criticism repeatedly by questions and speeches regarding the appointment of a Nair candidate and the revision of pay and scale of the Registrar of the University. One of my friends was saying that such things happened as the recipients were Nairs, who are the most favoured community. Sir, I should like to know whether the Government accepts that insinuating opinion. If so, I have no case.

President: I hope they would not.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: Sir, from the trend of the argument, it would appear that the Syrian Catholic candidate who competed for the post did not get it due to the influence of the Nair Registrar. Thank God the Pro-Vice-Chancellor took the entire responsibility of the selection of the Nair candidate instead of the Christian candidate. His answer that the Christian candidate was the last and worst fifth out of the five candidates might have satisfied my friends. Sir, my friends forgot the fact that the Registrar was a First Grade Lecturer before he became a Registrar. Whenever the pay and scale of Lecturers and Professors revised, the Registrar's pay and scale also has been raised. He would have got the Professor's grade by this time, if he had been in the teaching staff. Further the Registrars in other Universities are in the pay and scale of the Professors. It is clear therefore that no favour was shown to our Registrar by anybody. Even otherwise, if the pay and scale of the Registrar has been raised, it is not by him but by authorities who found him to be of some worth. Why should others look with suspicious eye.

I am at a loss to know why my friends are angry towards the appointment of Nairs alone but for the particular animosity to a community. If only my friends had said that the pay and scale of the University hands in general is comparatively higher and out of proportion to the work, I can certainly join with them. But to say that Nair alone shall not be appointed or his pay cannot be increased even though he is entitled to get it is something provoking. Their

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deep-rooted hatred was patent from the remark "that the Malayalam Lecturer's post was given to a member of the most favoured community". Sir, I am rather disappointed to hear such criticism for my learned and experienced friends in this House on personal grievance.

Sir, I understand that the University has given direction to appoint only the Sahitya Visarad of the University to the High Schools as Malayalam Pandits. The Vidwans of the Madras University are more qualified and they were given the appointment. The Director is very unjust. Hence the Director may be asked to appoint the Vidwans of the Madras University also as Malayalam Pandits in High Schools.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the demand. The activities of the University, especially its activities on the Research side deserve congratulation. The activities of the Research Department will pave the way for the agricultural and industrial prosperity of our country. My learned friend, Mr. Joseph said that nothing is done by way of research into the Coconut disease. I may inform my learned friend at once that a plant Pathologist is investigating on the question of the cocanut disease under the scheme financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. That can be seen from the Administration Report of the Agricultural Department. The research in regard to Shark Liver oil, tapioca, soil analysis nutrition, and indigenous drugs all deserve encomium. People from outside have paid excellent tributes to the work of the University In regard to its research Eminent persons from outside have given liberal donations. Is it not proof positive of the immense potentialities of our Research Department?

Then my learned friend Mr. Chandy said about some injustice in regard to appointment. It was said that there were more deserving applicants for a lecturers place in the Training College. Of course, as was already explained, applications with the prescribed qualifications were invited and the final selection was made by two expert committees. Therefore I do not think there can be any room for complaint as regards the selection of the particular candidate because the selection had the approval of two expert Committees. It was then said that the salary of the Registrar was revised on more than three occasions. The revision of salary was made in a view of the heavy responsibility that devolve upon the Registrar's office and in view of the fact that he was discharging his duties efficiently and to the best of his conscience. I do not think anybody will grudge about the pay of the Registrar here when we compare his pay with the pay of the Registrar of the Madras University.

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[Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai.]

Before closing, I have to point out one matter. I have to urge upon the Government and the University authorities regarding the necessity of increasing the salary of the Lecturers in the Law College, The Professors were receiving a salary of Rs. 300 formerly. Their salary was revised and they are now on a scale of Rs. 450-700. Of course, there is no complaint with regard to that The revised scale is consistent with the qualification required of the professors and the important work they are expected to do. But there are these lecturers who are in a sad plight. Their pay is only Rs. 150 even now. I do not know why *status quo* is maintained as regards lecturers.

President: Are you referring to the part-time lecturers?

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: Yes, Sir. I would request Government to kindly consider this question and see whether it is possible to do justice to these part-time lecturers in the matter of their pay.

President: The honourable Member will finish.

Mr K. A. Raman Pillai: Sir, another matter which I want to point out is that the B. A.'s and the B. Sc.'s of our University, when they apply for admission in the B. Com. of the Bombay University, are asked to sit for an examination in English, whereas those who pass the B. A. or B. S. C. Examinations from other Universities are not so required. That is an anomaly and I would request the University and the Government to see whether that difficulty could be obviated.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: Sir, in supporting the demand, I wish to point out that there is something wrong with the administration of the colleges maintained by the University. In the matter of results in examinations, these colleges appear to be in the background. We are paying the Professors, Lecturers and Principals very large amounts as salary. We select the students for admission to the colleges after a severe test; we give a liberal provision for the University to purchase apparatus, books for libraries and in spite of all these, I do not know how such a low percentage of passes is seen in the University Colleges. I feel that there is something wrong with the administration of the colleges.

The second point which I wish to deal with is the need for providing more hostels for young men and woman who come to study in the colleges. Looking at the medical examination of the students in the report of the University for 1119, we see that the male students affected by malnutrition come to 12·14 per cent. and

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women students 31·96 per cent. The report is unsatisfactory because we do not know how many students were examined in total. This state of affairs should be changed by asking all the students men and women to live in the hostels.

The third point which I would like to urge on the attention of the Government is that there should be a central library for the University, the books of which should be available to the mofussil colleges also. I do not know whether there is any provision in the University library rules providing for these books to be used by the other colleges also. We have a very good library here and the mofussil colleges may not be able to get such good books.

The fourth point is regarding a common complaint among the students. Last year, when the Inter-University sports were conducted here I think it was the football matches, I asked the students of the local colleges why they did not come out prominent in the Inter-University matches. They told me that good sportsmen were not encouraged in the University Colleges. I did not catch the full significance of their complaint, but they told me that after passing the intermediate examination, though the student is prominent in games if he does not get the average marks for admission to the B. A. classes, he is refused admission.

President: Order, order. We can encourage sport by giving certain relaxations of that kind if really experts are forthcoming. In that way, it is possible for this University to foster the athletic spirit in the young men. A person who was a class-mate of my late brother-in-law—Gopalaswamy was kept in the college as the best bowler until he became a class-mate of mine. After nine years, he was sent up and he failed—it was the last failing when he appeared with me—and then he was appointed to the Tamil Department in the college on a high salary and there was a memorial erected in honour of his name. It was a case of professional or quasi-professional athlete. In America, the base ball players are paid a thousand or two thousand dollars and they are allowed to remain in the college rolls. They are not to attend any lectures, but they go on for ten or fifteen years as the colleges has to win in the games.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: You have presented an extreme case.

President: No, no. It is well-known. A very intimate friend of mine Mr. Anantharaman....., who was a class-mate of mine, was in a college at Bangalore. There he was winning in games for eleven years and then he joined the staff of the college and then they erected a hall in his name. It was in quite recent times.

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Mr. G. Ravi Varma: Take the Alwaye College, or the Christian College in Madras. They keep a number of students for a certain number of years until they get another batch of students.

President: Order, order. Large subventions are intended for the purpose of coaching our students in cricket, in hockey and in football. I trust they will make use of them and I may say honestly that nobody in the University will be more keen than I am to promote sport. I should be very glad if they take keen interest in cricket, hockey or foot-ball. But, as a matter of fact, after an year or two, they slack off. That is the real difficulty. If honourable members have any influence with them they may tell them that. Given a cricket bowler who is a graduate, and an honours graduate, for a job which does not involve a technical knowledge, I would certainly prefer the cricket man. That is a matter which I wish to make perfectly clear.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: It happened recently that the All India Foot-ball Tournament was held here. I have been told that persons who came from Bombay and other places gave free scholarships to good players here and took some of our best student players to Bombay and Calcutta. Just like that, some scholarships or other encouragements should be given.....

President: If the honourable member will suggest the names, certainly, it will be considered.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: Lastly, I have to state that the seat of this University should be changed from this place.

President: To.....?

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: To a country place, just ten or twelve miles away and I think more buildings should not be constructed for this University in this City.

Mr. T. M. Chidambarathanu Pillai: Sir, I support the Demand. Our University, within its short period of existence, has attained a status and fame especially in the matter of research. Our Dewan President was able to do everything in the matter of research which will bring greater yields to our country, in developing industries.

With regard to the appointment of a Selection Board, I appreciate the procedure adopted by the University, in entursting the selection of candidates to a number of experts constituted from outside the University. That expert body was able to select candidates for Malayalam and Tamil Lecturerships. I have got some experience in the matter of selection of Tamil lecturers. We put forth three candidates. One was a student of our College. He was a M. A. I Class. Another was a second-class M. A. and was also an L.T. II Class, in addition to a service of six years in high schools. I am glad that we were able to get an efficient candidate

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from Madura who is an M. A., L. T.! We find that though he is a Christian, he has passed first-class in Tamil and has been selected for the post of Tamil Lecturer.

Another significant point in that selection is this the expert body is constituted from outside the province of the University, and again, the fact that some of us, members of the Legislature—have not been selected to the Committee is not really a grievance against the Board.

I next want to say something about Tamil. In the Extension Lectures arranged by the University, I do not think that there is a scheme for providing lectures in Tamil. There are efficient people available in the Madras Presidency—scholars, poets and eminent men in the field—who can develop Tamil literature in our University. Further, these extension lectures may be extended to the Tamil Section of the University.

My learned friend, Mr. Narayana Panickar, was sying that the Sanskrit College also should be developed and there was an answer made by the Chair. There is some difference between the demand for Sanskrit and that of Tamil. We have got a better field throughout the State for Tamil, and if Tamil Section is developed in the University by the introduction of B. A. (Hons.) Course and by giving proper encouragement to the professors and students, we can then command the whole of South India in this respect. I may say that the majority of the candidates passing the Vidwan examination of our University have been following good pursuits in the Madras Presidency. In fact, 60 per cent of them are found in Ramnad, Madura and Kumbakonam, and most of them get even about Rs. 100 by way of tuition per mensem.

Therefore, the status of the Tamil Vidwans must be taken into consideration in fixing their salaries in relation to the salaries of those who have passed the Mahopadyaya examination.

Mr. H. C. Papworth: I wish to devote a little of the time at my disposal to take the House into my confidence—though there is nothing confidential about it and the more publicity that is given to it the better—with regard to the method that the University has recently been adopting in making its appointments. I want the House to realise that we are hedging ourselves in with these rules and regulations and ordinances with regard to the making of appointments in order that these appointments may be made equitably and impartially.

In answer to a question by Mr. Joseph this morning, I outlined the ordinances regarding the appointment to the higher grades of teaching, namely, the Professors. When applications are invited by advertisement, neither the religion nor the caste of the applicants is asked for. The column relating to religion or caste which

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appears in very many applications forms in other spheres is altogether omitted in the University. We do not ask for a man's religion or caste in any appointment that we make.

As we get applications from all over India, from well-qualified people, naturally we want expert professional advice. The Syndicate it not a body of professional nature. For instance, we have advertised, at the moment, for the post of a Professor of Statistics. There is no Statistician here who is capable of advising us. Therefore, we must send these applications to somebody who can advise, namely, to the best Statisticians in India in order that they may sort out these applications and advise the Syndicate as to who, in their opinion, is the most suitable person. That is the way in which appointments of Professors are made. I think that is the only method which can possibly result in absolute impartiality, and ensure the impossibility of any kind of favouritism. The Syndicate is the appointing authority and the Expert Committee, which has no statutory power is an *ad hoc* committee appointed to advise the Syndicate. Naturally, therefore, unless for exceptionally good reasons which should be recorded, the Syndicate will accept the advice of these experts.

In regard to the lower lecturerships, we cannot possibly call upon the great men in India to help us in making junior appointments. What we do in these cases is generally to advertise, and then we send the applications to an expert local committee. I will take the instance of the Malayalam Lecturership which has been referred to in the House this afternoon. We appointed a Malayalam lecturer recently. The applications, in which neither the caste nor religion was asked for, were sent to a Selection Committee of Malayalam scholars. They picked out five people whose qualifications were more or less the same, and those five were sent for, for a personal interview. The Selection Committee also became the interviewing body to which I myself was added as Chairman, not that I know Malayalam but I am not an extraordinarily bad judge of persons and I like to know something of the character and personality of the candidates before they are appointed. Professional questions were put to these candidates in my presence by the experts of the Selection Committee, and finally, as a result of that, we discussed and came to a conclusion as to who was the best of these candidates.

As one honourable member enumerated the candidates— I do not know how these things go out—he certainly knew that five candidates were selected for the interview, and as he knew it, I might as well affirm that what he said was perfectly true. The first in the order of Selection was a Nair, who, in the opinion of

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everybody stood above the other candidates. The second was an L. M. S. Christian; the third was a Muslim; the fourth was a woman candidate and the fifth was a catholic candidate- a very bad fifth and in fact he stood no chance whatever. That is how the Malayalam Lecturer was appointed. If any one can think of any other better method by which these rules can be tightened to ensure greater impartiality, I shall only be too pleased to add it to our present procedure.

Another point that was referred to on the floor of this House was about the results in University College. It is not the first time that I have heard complaints that the results in University College are not as good as they ought to be. Whilst I would emphasise the fact that we cannot always judge by examination results, I do realize that it is one of the criteria which must be looked at, and the fact that complaints have been made in this House and elsewhere will strengthen my hands and the hands of the Syndicate in endeavouring to improve in certain departments the work and teaching in the College. It is not, however, quite easy to do; I do not quite know why. The Syndicate have been looking into this matter and only about a couple of months ago they passed an order that the College should work for 160 days in the year. It did not seem to me to be very much to ask a College to work for 160 days of the 365 days. We used to work more than that period in Madras, but the College here finds it impossible to do so, and I do not know why. But the fact that it has been a subject of complaint in the House will strengthen the Syndicate's hands in that direction. As I told the other House, the Syndicate, at its last meeting, decided to appoint a Commission to examine the teaching work not only in the colleges maintained by the University but also in the colleges admitted to the privileges of this University, and we hope that as a result of the Commission, the standard of teaching will be improved and that the number of teaching hours will be made more equitable and that there will be a general improvement in the level of academic teaching.

With regard to the migration certificate, one honourable member raised the point whether a person who leaves this University and gets a migration certificate cannot come back. As a matter of actual fact, we have no power of our own by unilateral action to alter the rule. But the University has taken the matter to the notice of the Inter-Universities Board. Our suggestion is that when a person takes a migration certificate from one University to another, he should not lose the privileges already acquired in his former University. At present he does. We had a person the other day, who had acquired the right to appear for the B. Sc. Examination. Having appeared once and failed, he tried to

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[Mr. H. C. Papworth.]

appear again, but having joined the Medical College in Madras, he could not. I took the permission of Madras University to admit him and then we admitted him. But that was only a special permission of Madras University which they gave me in anticipation of a general rule applicable to all Indian Universities, which I hope, will be framed at the next meeting of the Inter-Universities Board.

With regard to B. Com., as in the case of the migration certificate, we are up against other Universities. For instance, the other Universities can give and they do give, privileges to their own graduates which they cannot extend to graduates of other Universities. The Madras University holds a B. Com. Degree examination, and therefore, it can recognize any of its own examinations or any part of its examinations as far as its own graduates and undergraduates are concerned. But the University of Madras, cannot recognize by law, any more than we can, a part of another University examination; neither can we nor they recognize the courses of study prescribed by other Universities. They can only recognize completed examinations of other universities leading to further degrees in their own University. I am, therefore, afraid that in B. Com., our undergraduates will have to answer that English paper.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: In view of the fact that the rights and privileges of the Universities are mutually recognised, will it not be conducive to advise the Madras University not to insist on such a course?

Mr. H. C. Papworth: I am afraid I cannot. If it is contrary to Madras University's statutes, no representation from us, on behalf of individual candidates, will have any effect whatever.

I should like to say a few words about people who appear for degree examinations and the recommendations of expert examiners. As I said before, they are treated with the utmost confidence. If we were to discuss here the reports of Examiners, we should never get the best men in India to Examine for us and it is the tradition everywhere that these matters are confidential. I cannot understand how scandals about that kind of thing have got abroad. Some of them are quarter right, and three-quarters wrong, and some of the references are all wrong. But I feel that to discuss such things can only adversely affect the unfortunate candidates themselves. Therefore, I think.....

President: Order, order. Before putting this matter to the vote there are three points on which I want to say a few words. Firstly, Mr. Joseph stated that so far as research work in the University is concerned, it has not led to practical results and he

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instanced the disease of the cocoanut palm and the disease in regard to rice. These problems are not dealt with by this University unaided. The investigations that are being conducted by this University are initiated by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research of the Government of India which give as subventions for research in the University. They are conducting similar researches with regard to cocoanut palm and paddy disease in other places also. The circumstance that during the last five or six years, the Government of India either in Delhi, or in Bombay or in Madras have not been able to evolve any rough and ready remedies for these diseases, will indicate that the problem is more difficult of solution than may at first sight appear. The only thing that I wish to point out in this connection is that this University is doing the best it can in collaboration with the Council of Agricultural Research initiated by the Government of India and in collaboration with other Universities.

Another point that I wish to make is that in the matter of the development of Crude oil, in the development of shark liver oil and in the development of agriculture and the researches relating to mineral sands, results of the utmost value and practical importance have been achieved by the Research Department and all these are matters appertaining to the daily life of the people.

One other matter on which I wish to dwell for a few moments is in regard to the results of the Government Colleges. On the whole I wholly agree with the Pro-Vice Chancellor when he says that you cannot judge of the efficiency of an institution solely by means of its results, because by a system of intensive coaching, by a system of cramming and getting by vote, it is possible to produce better examination results. But to say so will not mean that the accusation is undeserved. I do feel that the Colleges maintained by Government are not putting their full weight. I do feel that the work done there is not up to the mark in many respects. I do feel—and I have not hesitated in saying so—that this pernicious system of dictating notes and making the unfortunate recipients of those notes into parrots is still going on. I do feel that the standard of work and the intensity of work in Government institutions—either on account of or partly induced by the fairly easy circumstances in which the Professors find themselves and the absence of any fear of being got rid of if the results were not good, whatever may be the motive—are lower than those in private institutions. That is an unfortunate situation which Government have to admit. Steps are being taken to remedy this. Some of us who are accustomed to fairly heavy work feel rather taken aback when Pro-

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[President.]

fessors say that after two hours' work in the College they feel so utterly fatigued and that until next morning they must have complete rest in order to recover their faculties. (*Laughter*) It may be that the strain of intensive research and the preparation involved in dictating notes prepared four years before the actual dictation (*renewed laughter*) are such that they enfeeble and prostrate the Professors. It is difficult for some of us to believe that. My statements here in public will I trust be heeded by the Professors. It may be a matter for consideration whether they should not be brought to realise their responsibilities to a larger extent than they now seem able to bear upon themselves. This is a matter which the University, I have no doubt, will take into account.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 13,50,000 under Education—Government grant to the Travancore University—was put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XVIII—EDUCATION EXCLUDING GRANT TO THE TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY—Rs. 68,62,670.

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi : Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 68,62,670 under Demand XVIII Education excluding grant to the Travancore University.

Sahib Bahadur Shahul Hameed : I support the demand. While speaking on the Education Demand for the State, and having been a teacher myself for some years, the first thing that comes uppermost in my mind is the miserable state of the ill-paid and under-fed primary school teachers of the State. It has been said that the teacher's work is the noblest of professions, but the sorriest of trades. It has been a long cry that the teacher is ill-paid and, so his profession has now become far from noble. There was a consistent demand for the increment of salary for a particular clerk of the Secretariat or a clerk of the Anchal department or a peon of the Excise department. But, Sir, when I speak of the increment that is to be given to the poor teachers of the Education department, I speak with a certain amount of feeling, and I do hope I will get the proper response from this Honourable House. The scale now fixed for a private school teacher is, I believe, Rs. 17-1/3-20. There is also another grade which is fixed as Rs. 22-1/2-28. So it means that a teacher who starts on the minimum will have to put in a service of 21 years to complete his getting Rs. 28. Those are exceptional cases. The ordinary rule will be that he may be getting at the most Rs. 20. With this meagre income I do not think it is possible for him to enjoy a

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